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WARDEN REFUTED;

BEING A

DEFENCE

OF THE

BRITISH NAVY

Against the Wisrepresentations

OF A

WORK RECENTLY PUBLISHED AT EDINBURGH,

ENTITLED,

44 A STATISTICAL, POLITICAL, AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, BY

D. B. WARDEN,

LATE CONSUL FOR THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS, &c. &c."

IN

A LETTER

TO

THE AUTHOR OF THAT WORK:

By WILLIAM JAMES:

AUTHOR OF "A FULL AND CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF NAVAL OCCURENCES," AND ALSO OF THE "MILITARY OCCURRENCES," OF THE LATE AMERICAN WAR, &C. &C.

SUO SIBI GLADIO HUNC JUGULO.

TERENCE.

LONDON

FRINTED FOR J. M. RICHARDSON, CORNHILL.

1819.

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A

LETTER

TO

D. B. WARDEN, ESQUIRE,

LATE CONSUL FOR THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS,

fc. fc. fc.

SIR,

IT is now upwards of two years and a half since I published a tolerably full, and I hope correct, account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the late war between your country and mine. As the news of all our defeats at sea, except one or two, reached your shores first, your people pos-

sessed the double advantage of writing in a victorious cause, and of printing the accounts for European circulation. My principal task was to scrutinize those accounts; but, unfortunately, not till long after they had been wasted to this country, and, for want of counter-statements, allowed to diffuse themselves among us. The substitution of truth for falsehood was, as you perceive, my main object; and I flatter myself that as, in detecting the latter I taught a wholesome lesson to your history-writers, so in developing the former, I a trifle lowered that national vanity, which their fictitious tales, having a kindly basis to work on, had raised to so tottering a height.

The publicity of my work, and the new aspect it gave to the naval contests from which your country had reaped such harvests of glory, caused me to expect, and I did expect, the fullest investigation of my

statements, that transatlantic talent, spurred on by wounded honor, could possibly give to them. My hopes were heightened when I'recollected, that no obscure anonymous pamphlet here, that touched on international affairs, escaped the pen of your critics. That my work had reached the United States, repeated paragraphs in your journals informed me; but in vain I looked for a pamphlet on the subject, or turned to the "Contents" of such of your Reviews and periodical miscellanies as I could find in the booksellers' shops. It is true, your newspaper-editors indulged themselves in abusing, without knowing me. They christened me Robert; and, not contented with making me one of themselves, declared I had, nineteen years before, been a reprieved felon from their prisons. Soon afterwards, they abandoned the felon-story, and, having learnt from the London prints, that the lords of the admiralty had taken forty copies of my

naval work, pronounced, at once, that it had been got up under the sanction of their lordships, and was of course full of misrepresentation, and so forth. Wishing your countrymen, for their own sakes, as enquirers after truth, to be satisfied that the author of the "Naval Occurrences" stands upon independent ground; I beg to assure them, through you, that the lords of the admiralty in no way contributed to the publishing of that work. Had their lordships thought such a work necessary, they would doubtless have employed,—not an obscure individual like myself, but—some eminent naval character; whose name as well as whose professional experience, would have authenticated the statements. As to the taking of the forty copies, the East India Company did the same; and, beyond the taking of those copies, and the flattering message that accompanied the order for them, I have yet to learn how far my labors

to clear the navy from the aspersions so industriously cast upon it by your countrymen, have been approved at head-quarters:

Hopeless of receiving from the United States, either a confirmation, or an amendment, of my statements, I was seeking relief in the approval of my professional friends and others, as well as in the consciousness that the strictest re-survey of my work had not called for one important alteration, when, not five days ago, a bookseller of my acquaintance put into my hands, in a very significant manner, the third volume of a work, just published at Edinburgh, entitled -" A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of North America; from the Period of their first Colonization to the present Day. By D. B. Warden, late Consul for the United States at Paris, &c. &c." The words "Navy Department," at the head of a page attracted my attention, and most happily introduced me to a set of tables, which, but for this early notice, might have spread contagion over the land. If I cannot wholly dissipate, I may at least neutralize, the vicious compound. I only regret, sir, that it is not the fabricator, but the retailers, who are likely to be the principal sufferers by an act of justice, which, it shall not be my fault, if I do not execute to the satisfaction of every honest man, as well on my, as on your side of the Atlantic.

You scorn, I observe, to notice my statements, or even to name the work that contains them: you are satisfied to repeat, and simply to repeat the chief of those which I have proved to be gross fabrications. Was it by a sort of indigenous right that you claimed the latter? or did you reject the former, because the results they afforded would not make so pretty a table for your work?—See the difference between us: I send from London to New York, to obtain proofs that may operate against my countrymen: you neglect to send from London to Edinburgh, for one single document that may lessen the pretensions of yours. The "historical" part of your book, as far as I have dipped into it, appears to be a mere compilation from American newspapers; you seem to have rejected even their amended statements, when their first utterings suited you better. Indeed, your journalists, with all their acrimony and party-spirit, did, in most cases, copy into their columns from the London prints, the opposite official letters; but you, though the author of what ostensibly is a British work, cannot find room in your book for one single British letter, or British remark,—no, not even to break the force of American calumny upon British honor. A journalist, having but a few hours to fill his sheet, cannot enquire into the

truth of every paragraph he receives: the only atonement he can make, is to correct tomorrow the mistatements he may have incautiously admitted to-day. But, instead of a day or a week, you, sir, have had four years to collect and sort your materials; nor need you have taken that task wholly upon yourself, as others had labored, and labored hard, —it has been said too, with some success,—to separate the pure metal from the base. You, however, possessing a strange vitiated taste, preferred the crude ore, with all its filth and rubbish, to that which had been washed and refined to your hands.

Figures, where not at variance with themselves, offer a ready mode of communicating information. The reader sees, at once, that 5 is inferior to 7, and that 4 and 4 are equal. How that 5 and 7 and those 4s are produced, he seldom reflects; chiefly because he fancies the author would never be so dishonest as

to place before him figures founded on fiction. If, sir, you ask your publishers to permit you, and will take the trouble, to look into my naval work, you will see that I also have set figures opposite to each other; but that,—unnecessary as it may appear to you,—my figures do not present themselves till their constituent parts have been discussed and proved: so that, with no great trouble, the reader himself could frame them out of the context.

I now beg to call your attention to those figures placed in confrontation with your own. In doing this I am, you must be aware, giving you every advantage; as how can figures express the wretched condition to which carelessness had reduced our ships, or the high order and effectiveness to which caution, a praise-worthy caution, had advanced yours? I am sorry you have compelled me to clog my numbers with

tedious explanatory notes, while yours run glibly on without interruption by a single remark. Yet, in justice to yourself, if not to me, read them, sir, read them; and, though I will not employ towards the inventor of your tables the harsh epithet of liar, "with all the politeness imaginable," as Junius said to Zeno, "perhaps I may prove him so."

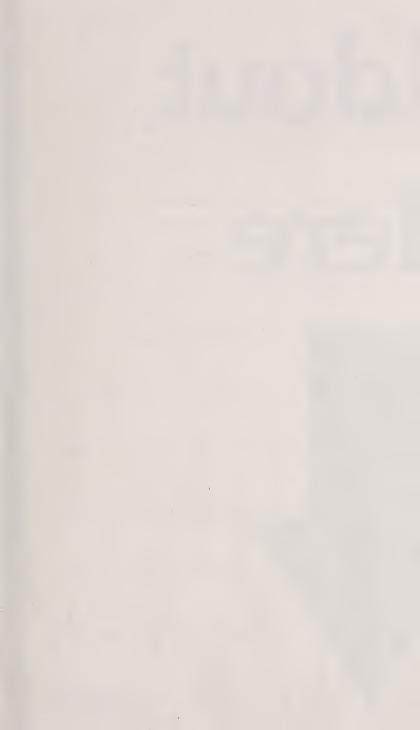


TABLE I.

"Statement of naval battles between the Americans and the British, from 1812 to 1815, with the place (see Note a.) of action, the force of the ships, and the particulars of the loss on cach side. b. Vol. III. p. 426. of Warden's "Statistical, Political, And Historical Account of the United States of North America;" published at Edinburgh, in 1819.

[N.B. The following Table is composed of the figures in the above "Statement," (except as explained at notes a. c. c. A. and H.,) and another set of figures, (as explained at notes d. and e.) taken from James's "Full and Correct Account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the late War, between Great Britain and the United States of America;" published at London, in 1817.

		Γ.	Ī		AM	ERIC	CAN.					BR	ITIS	Н.		
ACTIO	NS BETWEEN	Duration.	700	netal,	men.	T	L	oss.	•	f.	netal ide.)	men.		L	oss.	
AMERICAN.	BRITISH.	н. м.	No. of	Weight of metal.	No. of II	Killed,	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.	No. of	Weight of metal	No. of	Killed,	Wounded.	Prisoners,	Total.
Essex and	Alert, h d .	0. 8.	46	676						f. 26				3	g. 150	150
	(e.	* k.			328					20 m.	180	86			+	+
Constitution and	Guerriere $\cdots \left\{ egin{array}{l} d. \\ e. \end{array} \right.$	0. 30. 2. 12.	54 p. 56	736 p. 768	400	7	7 13		14	49	n. 517	350 263	15	64	287	350
Wasp and .	• Frolic, q . \ldots $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	0. 43.	20	268	s. 102 v. 137	5 8	5 *		10	1. 22 19	292	135 110	30	40	105	135
United States, and	. Macedonian \cdots $\begin{cases} d. \\ e. \end{cases}$	k, 1. 30. 2. 0.	54 x. 58	n.	400	5	7 *		19	49	n.	w. 350	36	68	312	\$50
Constitution and .	,	k. 1. 45.	54	y. 677	400	9	25		34	49	y. 605	400	z. 60	101	340	400
	(e.	3. 40.	55	7 54	480	*	46		+	47	535 a.	877	24		353	+
Hornet and .	• Peacock, h $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	0. 15.	20	300	135 b. 165	1 2	2 *		3	20	262 b.	139	5	33	134	139
Chesapeake · · and ·	(d.	0. 15.	48	581	350 d.	49	98	300	350	53	198 c. 613	396	26	58	-+	84
lı.	₹e.		49	590	391	58	115	333	391	52	538	330				
Argus and	Pelican	0. 43.	20	228	130 125	6	16	124	130	21	274	k. 150 116	2	5		20 7
Enterprize and .	Boxer, h $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	0. 45.	16		130 n.	1	13		14	l. 18	153	m. 130	20	14	110	150
	on Into Em-	3. 0.	o. 54	135	350	27	*		*	14	114	66	4	17	62	66
Am. & Br. squadrons	on Lake Erie e.	<i>5.</i> 0,	34	928	580	*	96		123	63	p. 459	450 q. 345	90	94	320	450
Essex ····· and ·	Phœbe & Chernb, r. $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	2. 30. s.	46	676	255	58	65		255	81 t.	913	500	5	10		15
		2. 15.			265 u.			161		77	862	421				
Peacock · · · · and · ·	Epervier, $h.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d. \\ e. \end{array} \right\}$	0. 43.	22	329	160 v. 185	*	2 *		2 *	18	288	128	8	15	113	128
Wasp and .	• Reindeer, h	0. 19.	22	329 338	160 175	5 11	21 15		26	19	204	w. 118	28	42	95	118
Wasp and .	· Avon. h. x	0. 41.	22	329		2	1		3				11	33		44
	€.	*	y. 23	350	y. 175	*	*		*	18	262	117	10	32		42
Am. & Br. squad. on	L. Champlain \ldots $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	2. 20.	86	z. 1012 1194	820 950	52 *	58 *		110	95 87	2. 975 765	1050 587	84 54	110	3 67	500 †
President and	A. British squadron $\cdot \cdot \begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	4. 30. C. 2. 30.	58 D. 58	916	400 E.	B. 25	58	375 F.	400	G.	670	0.10	17	15		32
Chasseur · · · · and · ·	Н.	0. 14.	I. 12	72	477 89	35 5	70	494	13	15	98	346 75	11	23	60	25 75
	St. Lawrence, h . $\begin{cases} d \\ e \end{cases}$	*	14	99	117	*	*		*	13	81	51	6	18	+	†
Hornet · · · · and · ·		0. 22. 0. 42.	20	300 306	165	1 *	11		12	21	306	K. 158	17	28		158
	Н.		-					}	+	19	274	192	6		+	t L.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

- a. Intended for "date." The column of dates, and the two columns on each side, containing the names of the commanders, and the *rated* force of the ships, are laid aside as unnecessary in the present enquiry.
- b. The "curious particulars" in this and all the succeeding tables, Mr. Warden admits to have copied from "Niles's Weekly Register," an American newspaper of very doubtful fame. For an exposure of several of its inaccuracies, see James, p. 216. 514.
- c. c. These two columns do not belong to Mr. Warden's table, and are added, merely to confront the moiety of his round of shot, as contained in two similar columns, (here omitted because of their uselessness,) with the broadside-weight of shot, as computed by me in preference, for the reasons given at James, p. 12.
- d. Mr. Warden's numbers will be found on this line, being the upper one, within the brace following the names of the ships in every action. There are no notes or references in the original table.
- e. Mr. James's numbers, where they happen to differ from Mr. Warden's, appear on this line. Where the two numbers agree, a blank is left: where those in the upper line are erroneous, and need only to be negatived, the corresponding blank in the lower line is supplied with the mark †: where they cannot be absolutely disproved, yet are more or less questionable, the corresponding blank in the lower line, is supplied with an asterisk. Where, also, the numbers on this (how much soever they may exceed, or fall

short of, those on the upper) line, have no notes attached to them, proofs of their correctness will be found set forth and explained, under the proper heads, in Mr. James's naval work.

- * Mark of doubt, but inability to disprove. See note e.
- f. Even American authority contradicts this. James, p. 81. And so does Mr. Warden himself at a subsequent page, p. 316. Nor does the American captain's letter, although referred to by Mr. W., allude at all to the guns or complement of the prize. James, App. No. 7.
- g. This number, and every similar one down this column, is a mere calculation made by Mr. Niles, (Mr. Warden's authority,) or one of his clerks, by deducting the reported killed, from the reported complement. Where there were no killed, as in the Alert's case, even that trouble is saved; and the whole complement is marked down as prisoners. A slight arithmetical inaccuracy here and there down the column, is attributable to the confusion to which misrepresentation is at all times liable.
- h. h. h. h. h. h. h. h. No British official account published, except in the last case by Mr. J. See his App. No. 111.
- i. According to the American captain Porter's "Journal of a Cruize." James, p. 82.
 - + Mark of negation. See note e.
 - k. k. k. Time of close action only.
- l. Thirty men below the original establishment of this class of ships, previously to the augmentation considered necessary to enable them to cope with our 46-gun frigates. Clarke's Nav. Hist. of the U.S. Vol. 2.p. 241. James, p.118.

- m. Including two useless bow-chase guns, and a useless launch carronade. James, p. 105.
- n. n. n. Why these important blanks, when both British ships were captured, and their guns counted; and when the American ship's armament had often been specified in the American journals? Was it because the latter's 42-pounders would create a numerical preponderance unsuitable to the object of the table?
- o. Yet the official "Particulars of the action," published in all the American newspapers, not excepting "Niles's Weekly Register," (Clark's Nav. Hist. Vol. 2, p. 187,) stated the Guerriere's complement (including, by mistake, those absent in prizes) at 302 men. James, p. 107, and his App. No. 10.
- p. p. Confirmed by American testimony, Clark's Nav. Hist. Vol. I. p. 178; and only exceeding Mr. Warden's "weight of metal," by the weight of a single 32-pound carronade of a side. See James, p. 108.
- q. The British vessel lost her main-yard, and was otherwise crippled by a gale, on the night previous to the action. James, p. 140. 146.
- r. Including two guns, which I could not find had been used, and therefore did not reckon in my estimate. James, p. 150.
- s. The agent for prisoners of war at Bermuda, where the Wasp was carried on her capture by the Poictiers two hours after the action, received 130 of the former's officers and men. Ibid 150. Moreover, the American captain and his first lieutenant testified on oath, that the Wasp had on

board, just previously to the action, 137 persons, being one more than I gave her. See James, p. 150. 2. Also his Military Occurrences, Preface, p. xv.

- t. About the nature of these guns, the American captain and his prize-master wrote home very different accounts. James, p. 149. App. Nos. 14 and 15.
- u. No American official authority for this. For captain Jones's letter, see James, App. No. 14.
 - v. See note s.
- w. No American official authority for this. See commodore Decatur's letter, James, App. No. 19. And, according to "Niles's Weekly Register," the Macedonian had but 306 men. Clark's Nav. Hist of the U. States, Vol. II. p. 197.
 - x. Including three guns in the tops. James, p. 160.
- y. y. As the Constitution, in Mr. Warden's column of "guns mounted," is assigned the same numerical force as in her first action, one might expect to find the same correspondence of figures in the column containing the "weight of metal." But several American accounts, I know, gave the Constitution two 32-pounders fewer, and two 24-pounders more, than she mounted in her action with the Guerriere. This would reduce Mr. Warden's 1472, (see note e. e.) to 1456, and would readily account for the number 1408, which appears at a lower part of the same column, (for the reason of its omission in the present table, see note H. H.) in consequence of his having, by the exclusion of two 24-pounders, reduced the Constitution's guns to 52. Thus, 1472—64+48=1456-48=1408. It is not, however, 1456,

but 1354, that Mr. Warden gives as the "weight of metal" of the Constitution in her action with the Java. Admitting the 3, as it clearly appears, to be a typographical error, and the difference between the last two figures, 4 and 6, to have arisen from an error in casting, how happened Mr. Warden, on re-inspecting the table with so much attention as to correct, at p. 521, a trivial error in the rated force of a British ship, to omit correcting this important error in the real force of an American one? Unfortunately, of our three captured frigates, the Java is the only one (see note n.n.n.) whose "weight of metal" appears in Mr. Warden's table; and which, being about as much over-rated as the Constitution's is under-rated, presents an inferiority of only a ninth, instead of almost a third. And how is 1210, the double of the 605 at the second y, produced? Thus; the Java is made to mount twenty-eight 24. instead of 18-pounders; and, as the Constitution is admitted to have mounted thirty-four 24-pounders, the weight of six guns of that caliber (144 lbs.) is subtracted from 1354; producing, at once, 1210, for the Java's "weight of metal." This method, too, by allowing to the Java 48 (54-6=48) instead of 49 guns, affords a brilliant example of the magnanimous liberality of the conquerors.

z. z. At p. 517, Mr. W. says, "sixty men were found dead;" not a word of which is in the American official account, although the latter is referred to by Mr. Warden. See captain Bainbridge's letter, James, App. No. 24; also p. 179; and for the surgeon's return of loss, App. p. xxxvi. The Java's complement, including passengers and supernumeraries, is proved at ibid. p. 187. For a fraud on the part of the American captain, see p. 184.

- a. In direct contradiction to the American official account; for which, see James, App. No. 29.
 - b. b. For a proof of which, see James, p. 203-4.
- c. The double of this number, Mr. Warden's 1226, is produced by a similar off-hand method to that explained at note y, but by an apparent numerical surrender on the part of the Americans, as much more magnanimous as 3 is to 1. For instance; the Shannon, although appearing in the Table with 53 guns, is made to mount but 50, or two more than the Chesapeake, those two being 32-pounders; thus: $1162+64=1226\div 2=613$.
 - d. Number upon the muster-roll. James, p. 235.
- e. Actually mustered by the captors as soon as the action ended; and 326 of whom (seven having died on the passage) were afterwards received by the agent for prisoners at Halifax. Ibid.
- f. Including two fixed stern-chase 12-pound carronades, of no use in the broadside. Ibid. 227.
- g. Number published, along with the Shannon's real broadside-force, in most of the American papers, and proved to be correct. Ibid. App. Nos. 36 and 38, and p. 227. 228.
- h. Between these two actions, Mr. Warden introduces that of the Decatur and Dominica; but, as the latter vessel was manned and commanded by *Frenchmen*, Americans have no victory to claim. Ibid. 273.
 - i. Including two that could not be used. Ibid. 261.
 - k. Not a word of this in the American official account,

nor even that the Pelican had one man more than the Argus. Ibid. App. No. 43.

- 1. Never was any thing so barefaced as this. The American official account, and to which Mr. W. (at p. 520) expressly refers, to shew that the Boxer mounted 18 guns, declares she mounted but 14! Ibid. App. No. 45.
- m. Not a word of this in lieut. M'Call's letter. See last note. On the contrary, the following appeared in the American papers of September and October, 1813:— "Whole number of men on board the Boxer when she left St. Johns, 73; put on board a prize, 8; left on shore at Manhegan, 4: whole number in the action, 66." Yet the paragraph, multiplied as it was fifty-fold, and confirmed in every particular by subsequent accounts, shewing the exact number of killed, wounded, and prisoners, (see James, p. 264,) seems to have escaped the notice of both Mr. Niles and Mr. Warden.
- n. Did ever Mr. Warden, or any one of his historical "predecessors," in stating the complement of a British ship, err by under-rating it, as I appear to have done, in respect to the two American vessels, Boxer and Argus?
- o. Of which number, owing to the employment of traversing gun-carriages, 34 were fought upon the broadside. James, p. 290.
- p. p. The British official account, with the weight of metal of every vessel in the two fleets, (James, App. No. 55,) having appeared in the American newspapers, without an attempt at contradiction, what excuse can be offered for these blanks? Though the relative force is thus left unspecified, Mr. Warden does not scruple to say, at p. 505, that the British fleet was "superior in weight of metal."

- q. Including but 50 seamen. James, p. 289.
- r. The Cherub took but a small part in the action, to be prepared for the Essex Junior, of 20 guns, that lay in sight, and was expected to come to the aid of her consort. Ibid. 309. 317.
- s. Including not more than 45 minutes of close action; (Ibid. 309;) the only "Duration" allowed, (see k.) when a British ship is the vanquished.
 - t. Including four 2 or 3 pounders in the tops. Ibid. 312.
- u. In the U. S. ship Frolic, (the Peacock's sister vessel,) 171 men were taken as her complement. Ib. 336. This fine ship of war surrendered to the British frigate Orpheus, without firing a shot. Ibid.
 - v. Including supernumeraries. Ib. 348.
- w. The number truly stated as the Reindeer's "complement of men" in captain Blakeley's letter; (James, App. No. 78;) but Mr. Warden, with his usual facility at misquoting, says, (p. 522,) "118 seamen;" leaving the reader to add as many officers and marines as he pleases.
- x. Sank at the close of the action. Surviving crew saved by the Castilian brig. Ibid. 362.
 - y. y. Confirmed by American testimony. Ib. 357.
- z. z. Here, according to Mr. Warden's own showing, is a trifling superiority on the part of his countrymen; yet, at a subsequent page, he says, "the greater glory was due to the American commander and seamen, as the British force exceeded the American, both in number of men and weight of metal." Warden, Vol. III. p. 508.
- A. Mr. Warden here introduces an action between the "General Armstrong privateer, and boats of a British squadron," and another between "5 gun-boats and 43 barges of a

British squadron." The former action having been fought, not wholly with the privateer, but partly with a battery on shore, as well as under circumstances highly disadvantageous to the boats, and not explainable by figures, I have purposely omitted it. The latter contains blanks which, on account of the difference between armed vessels of 100 tons and mere boats, cannot be filled up. For particulars, see James's Mil. Occur. Vol. II. p. 348.

- B. Commodore Decatur admits his official return to be incomplete. James, p. 442.
- C. "I fought the Endymion," swore commodore Decatur before the surrogate, "2½ hours: after which she dropped a-stern, and I surrendered only to the Tenedos and Pomone. The Tenedos did not fire at the time of such surrender." James, p. 436. The President's schoolmaster deposed thus:—"The Pomone's fire (two broadsides) did damage to the rigging, but neither killed or wounded any person. The President did not return the Pomone's fire, but hoisted a flag in the mizen-rigging as a sign of submission." Ib. 436.
 - D. Including five guns in the tops. Ib. 446.
 - E. Of which the names were on the watch-bill. Ib. 447.
- F. The number received out of the President by the agent for prisoners at Bermuda; making, with the 35 killed, and the 8 that died on the passage, 477; the number referred to in the last note. Ibid.
- G. Force of the Endymion, the only ship the President engaged. See note C., and James, p. 438. Mr. Warden is, perhaps, the only American writer who, after saying (p. 524) " the Endymion had three guns less than the President," has gone so far as to add, " but from the size of her

guns, her weight of metal was greater." This most extravagant assertion he pretends to found on the American official documents, given entire at Nos. 103, 104, and 105, of Mr. James's Appendix, although nothing of the kind appears in them; on the contrary, the correspondence relative to the New-London challenge, published in all the American papers, would have shewn Mr. Warden the true relative force of the two vessels. James, App. Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70.

H.H. Two actions in Mr. Warden's table are also left out here. One, that of the Constitution with the Cyane and Levant, because the latter had but two long 9-pounders between them, (the remainder of their guns being carronades,) to oppose to seventeen long 24-pounders. James, The other action was between a packet and a 468 privateer, and, with all its exaggerations, had no more business in the table than any other of the numerous cases, in which British packets, and British merchantmen, had equally distinguished themselves. Mr. Warden might have found a deserving substitute in the action, for one hour and ten minutes, fought between the British cutter Landrail, of 4 guns, and the Syren American privateer, of 7 guns. one, a long 18-pounder on a pivot-carriage: but perhaps Mr. Niles, Mr. Warden's authority, had omitted to register this among his victorious battles. I have given, at p. 361, the following statement of it: (except as to a corrected inversion of the Syren's first two numbers, as fully explained in the context:)

" La	ndrail.	Syre	n.
"Broadside-metal in pounds { long guns, 0 } carronades,24		18	
carronades,24		24	
	24		-42
"Complement of men and boys,	19		75
"Size in tons,	78		193"

1. Subsequently, at p. 525, Mr. Warden, seemingly unconscious of the discrepance, states the guns at 14, and concludes the explanatory paragraph as usual, by a reference to the American official account.

K. Exceeding by 26 the number stated as the complement in the American official letter. James, App. No. 110. And yet that very letter is, like the rest, referred to at the end of one of the paragraphs (p. 525.) repeating the contents of the table.

L. Having considered the items of this Table separately, I shall dismiss it with a comparison of the aggregates of the two principal columns:—

AGGREGA	TES of	the		
"WEIGHT OF MET In the eleven cases in Mr. Warden's blan both sides are filled	"Numb Men In the fo	v," urteen		
British Americans Difference in favor of the British,	lbs. 4,830 3,772 	Br		According to Table in its original state.
Americans British Difference in favor of	5,191 4,273	Am. · · Br. · · ·	3,265	
the AMERICANS, SIn the whole 19 cases. Americans	918	Am	5.850	Ditto, as amended from Mr. James's book.
British Difference in favor of the AMERICANS,	7,066	Br		

Were the boys in every complement separately enumerated, the following, according to the proofs I have given in my work, would be the aggregates.

Men Boys	•	British. 3,662 293
Totals	5,859	3,955

Had Mr. Warden's Table contained a column for "Size in Tons," a disparity, similar to what has already been shewn in "Weight of Metal" and "Number of Men," could be exhibited. Thus:—

Size in Tons, {American British ••	17,063 12,812
Difference in favor of the AMERICANS	4,251

TABLE II.

Mr. WARDEN's "List of British National Vessels captured during the War," Vol. III. p. 428, corrected from Mr. JAMES's Work.

	Warden.	James.		Warden.	James.
NAMES.	Guns.	Guns.	By whom.	Guns.	Guns.
Guerriere	49	49	Constitution	54	56
Macedonian	49	49	United States	54	58
Java · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	49	47	Constitution	54	55
Barclay's fleet of ?					
six vessels · · · · }	63	6 3	Perry's fleet	54	54
Downie's ditto of			1		
four ditto, be-	0.4	0 =	MCD 12 12	0.0	06
sides gun-boats	95	87	M'Donnough's ditto	86	86
not captured)					
New frigate, a*	40		Destroyed at York.		
Alert	26	20	Essex	46	46
Frolic	22	19	Wasp	20	20
Boxer"	18	14	Enterprise	16	16
Peacock	20	19	Hornet	20	20
Epervier, b	20	18	Peacock ·····	22	22
Reindeer, b	20	19]	Woon	22	522
Avon ·····	19	18 🕽	Wasp, $c \cdots \cdots$	22	23
Penguin	21	19	Hornet	20	20
Hermes	28	21	Destroyed at Mobile.		
Cyane	34	33 } 21 }	Constitution	54	53
Levant, · · · · · · ·	21	215		04	33
Dominica	16	15	Decatur privateer ••	7	7
Highflyer · · · · · ·	4	5	President		
Laura, d* · · · · · · · ·	12	1	Diligent, d	10	
St. Lawrence	15	13	Chasseur	12	14
Pictou ·····	10	14	Constitution		
Balahou, e	8	4	Perry privateer	6	6
Townsend, f^*	9		Tom privateer · · · ·	10	
Emu, g^*	10	1	Holkar privateer		_
Landrail, h · · · ·	4	4	Syren privateer · · · ·		7
Morgiana, i^*	18		Saratoga privateer ••		
Lapwing, k^*	10		Fox privateer · · · ·	7	
Duke of Gloucester,	1	1 , 1	Comm. Chauncey's		
Melville, m	14	14	squadron on Lake		
Julia, n * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8		Ontario.		
Growler, n*	6		Several gun-boats		
Caledonia, o * · · · ·	3	1	not noticed, p		
Nancy	4	2	On Lake Huron		
Whiting, q *		4			
Carried over	1702	591	1.	I.	1

Brought over 14 King's packets, r* And from 5 to 8 other small Ves-	762 126	591	American privateers.
sels, carrying (atout, s * · · · ·	928	591	

NOTES TO TABLE II.

- * Vessels improperly introduced, as explained below.
- a. This vessel was of a much smaller class than is here described, and, being but in frame on the stocks, was only a little further advanced in building than the American 74 burnt at Washington, and which does not appear in the columns of any list on either side.
- b. b. These vessels are stated at 18 and 19 guns in Mr. Warden's first table.
- c. This is artfully made to appear as if the Wasp had captured both the British vessels in one action.
- d. d. Why is this couple introduced? Le Diligent, captain Grassin, was a French privateer. She carried 15 guns and 80 men; the Laurel 10 guns and 35 men: the latter did not surrender till no officer was left capable of doing duty.
- e. Had only 2 guns mounted, with 20 men; while the Perry had 80 men. James, p. 333.
- f. A king's packet. As these vessels are not cruizers, but fight in their own defence only, it is unfair to pit them against ships armed wholly for active warfare. At all events, as the smallest American privateer-shallop carried 40 men, being from 5 to 10 more than any packet; and, as a great many of the privateers carried upwards of 150 men, the complement of each contending vessel ought always to be stated.

- g. A convict-vessel going to Botany Bay with 45 women! Her guns were swivels, or muskatoons, fitted upon a new principle.
- h. With only 19 men, while the Syren had 75. A most gallant defence. James, p. 360, and see note H. H. to Table I.
- i. A king's packet. See note f, Armed with light guns and about 37 men; while the Saratoga's remaining 4 guns (14 having been thrown overboard) were heavy, and she had 116 men. The Morgiana was carried by boarding, after a long and desperate resistance.
 - k. Another king's packet.
- l. No guns on board, and vessel unseaworthy. James's Mil. Occur. Vol. I. p. 148.
 - m. Should be Magnet. James, App. No. 119.
- n. n. Had been American national schooners, but when captured were unarmed transports. James's Nav. Occur. p. 303.
- o. A vessel of the North-west company's, mounting two swivels! James's Mil. Occurr. Vol. I. p. 81. Confirmed by Mr. Warden himself, at p. 500 of his third volume.
- p. This is a mistake, unless a few batteaux are to be so named.
 - q. Seized in port improperly, and restored.
- r. See note f. More than half of these were recaptured, and all defended gallantly.
- s. This also is a mistake, as every vessel has been enumerated.
 - || Recaptured.

TABLE III.

MR. WARDEN'S

" RECAPITULATION," Vol. III. p. 429.

"British national vessels captured,
Carrying in all, (the deduction of
18 c guns being made, for the
gun-boats which escaped on
Champlain, but put into the
table to shew the relative
force of the two squadrons,
the gun-boats being also estimated in our aggregate,) guns,

According to

Mr. Warden. Mr. James.

66 a 33 b

910" 571 d

NOTES TO TABLE III.

- a. Being the whole number specified in Table II. or rather one more, probably an overcast.
- b. Being the same, excluding, for reasons already given, those marked with an asterisk in the same table.
- c. The real number was 13. James's Nav. Occur. p. 416.
- d. Produced by deducting from the 591 guns in Table II. as well the guns of the vessels marked with an asterisk, and referred to in note b, as the 13 guns mentioned in note c.

TABLE IV.

(Taken from p. 430 of same Volume.)

"In those cases where the force of the contending parties is certainly known, it appears, in the aggregate, that,"

	According to		
	Mr. V	Varden,	Mr. James,
"The British fought	615	guns. a	531 guns.b
" Americans	599 d	;	585 d
		0	
"General balance in favour of the British	16	on the other side;	54
"But the difference between the 7		William :	
Essex 46 and the Alert 26,			
being deducted, for the affair >	20		
between them does not de-			
serve the name of a battle, e			
And the real advantage on the side of the British was	35'	'f	

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- a. Produced by deducting from the 928 guns at the foot of the first column of Table II. the guns of those vessels on the same side of the table printed in italics, and by allowing 1 for the overcast referred to in note a of Table III.
- b. Produced by deducting from the 591 guns at the foot of the second column of Table II. the guns of each of the vessels in italics carried out to that column, except those of

the Landrail, as the force of her adversary, the Syren, is "certainly known," and appears in the fourth column. See also note H.H. to Table I.

- c. Produced by summing up the third column of Table II. subtracting 1 for an undercast, and adding the 22 guns of the Wasp, so improperly left out of that column; as explained at note c to Table II.
- d. Produced by summing up the fourth column of the same table.
- e. Why does it not? The Alert resisted, for eight minutes, a force more than trebly superior; (see Table I.;) how many minutes over fifteen, did the Chesapeake resist a force of acknowledged equality? The Alert, when she surrendered, had "seven feet water in her hold;" (James's Appendix, No. 7;) but, according to Mr. Warden (p. 519) and his "predecessors," it was the Shannon, not the Chesapeake, that was in a "sinking condition" at the surrender of the latter. See also James, p. 224.
- f. A unit too little; but, as the whole of this second deduction has been shown to be improper, the error may remain.

TABLE V.

MR. WARDEN'S "Statement of British merchant vessels captured by the Public and Private-armed vessels of the United States." ibid.

"345 ships, of which about 250 were armed, carrying from 6 to 26 guns, averaged at 10 guns	Guns. 2,500
"610 brigs, about 300 of which were armed with from 6 to 12 guns, averaged at 8 guns	2,400
" 520 schooners, of which about 100 were armed with from 3 to 10 guns, averaged at 6 guns, a	600
" 1,610 b.	5,500 c.
"Besides these, we captured about 750 other vessels, which were recaptured, d. carrying in the whole	2,500 e.
" Probable amount, guns	8,000" f.

NOTES to TABLE V.

a. Even this, the lowest average of the three, must be considered as rather high for "merchant-vessels;" when the 270 American national ships and privateers, contained in the list laid before parliament in February 1815, average barely nine guns each.

- b. For this amount, we have nothing to trust to but Mr. Niles's prize-lists. These I have shewn to contain, in several instances, a repetition of items. James, p. 514. "Even American vessels," I said, "are included in Mr. Niles's list; thus: '698. American schooner from one of the Eastern ports for Halifax.' We read, also,—'116. Brig General Blake, under Spanish colours, &c.' Of what description some of the merchant-prizes are, will appear by this: '704, to 710. Seven small-craft (batteaux probably) captured on the St. Lawrence, &c.'" James, p. 515. I considered 1,200 vessels, of every description, as the outside of what were captured from us by the Americans. Ibid.
- c. Fixing the captured "merchant-vessels" at 1,200, the number I intended to include every description of vessel, and allowing two-fifths (the proportion in the Table) to have been armed, and to average as many guns each, within one, as the regular cruizers in Note a. we have, instead of 5,500, 3,840 guns; comprizing, musketoons, swivels, guns honey-combed, dismounted, or broken, guns without shot to load, and almost without men to work them.
- d. And every one of which, having been reported among the 'ship news' of the day, finds its way into the list.
 - e. This is lumping it with a vengeance!
 - f. In lieu of the contents of this Table, read:

British merchant vessels captured by the public and private-armed vessels of the United States; of which merchant-vessels about 480 were armed, averaging 8 guns each; or, in the total

TABLE VI.

MR. WARDEN'S

" List of American national vessels captured or destroyed during the war," from p. 431.

NAMES.	Warden	James.	By whom.	Warden.	James.
NAME ES.	Guns.	Guns.	By whom.	Guns.	Guns.
President ·····	54	58	A squadron.		
Chesapeake	48	49	Shannon	53	52
Essex	46	46	Phœbe and Cherub	81	77a
Wasp	20	20	Poictiers 74.		
Frolic	22	22	Orpheus 38.		
Argus	20	20	Pelican	21	216
Syren	18	16	Medway 74.		
Rattlesnake	16	16	Leander 50.	1	
Viper	14	12	(Narcissus frigate.)		
Vixen	14	14	Southampton 32.		
Nautilus	14	14	A squadron.		
Asp *	3	3	Boats in Chesapeake.		
Eagle, Growler, c)					İ
Julia, Scorpion,			Various; on		
Tygress,d and	00	30	Champlain, E-		
2 other small	28	30	rie, Huron, and		
vessels (Somers			Ontario.		
and Ohio) d			(
	23	00	Soats in Lake	42	
5 Gun-boats, e · · · ·	43	29	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	42	
Caroline * · · · · ·	10	14	Battery at New		
Caronne * • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10	14	(Orleans.		
Carried over	350	363		11	

The preceaing List continued from Mr. JAMES'S, At No. 120 of his Appendix.

,				
	Guns.	Guns.		
C 1 D *	350	_	a . c·	
Commodore Barry *		6	Spartan frigate.	
James Madison		10	Barbadoes ditto.	
Two gun-boats * g		4	British troops on L. Ontario.	
Surveyor · · · · · ·		6	Narcissus frigate.	
Gun-boat * · · · · ·		1	British troops on L Ontario.	
Ditto, No. 121		2	Junon and Martin.	
Growler ·····		2	On L. Ontario by Sir J. Yeo.	
Two gun-boats *	1	2	Severn and Loire.	
Commiss 4		8	Destroyed on the approach	
Scorpion *		30	of Rear-admiral Cockburn	
Fifteen gun-boats *		30	in the Chesapeake.	
One gun-boat · · · ·		2	Captured by the latter.	
Essex * · · · · · ·		58	Burnt by the Americans at	
New York * · · · · ·		46	Washington; also the	
Boston * · · · · · · ·	1	42	frame of a 74, in pieces,	
Argus * · · · · · · · ·		22	8c. &c.	
Gun-boat		2	Seahorse frigate.	
Adams * · · · · · · ·		26	Burnt at Castine.	
Gun-boat, No. 160	ı	5	Lacedemonian frigate.	
Eagle * · · · · · · · ·	1	2	Despatch brig.	
Seahorse * · · · · ·		1	Captain Lockyer, at Lake	
Alligator		3	Pontchartrain.	
Scourge * · · · · · ·		10	Upset in carrying sail to	
Hamilton * · · · · ·		9	avoid Sir James Yeo.	
) uvoid on oumos 2000	
Add from Mr.				
James's Military	1			
Occurrences, Vol.				
			Destroyed by the British in	
II. p. 22.		1	Buffaloe Creek, Lake Erie,	
Chippeway * · · · · ·		1	on the 31st December,	
Trippe * Little Belt *	1	3	1813.	
Time Deit	1		1) 1010.	
	250	667		1
	350	1007	Į.	1

Mr. WARDEN's "Recapitulation," ib.

According to Mr. W. Mr. J. "American government vessels captured" $\cdots 25 h$ 34 i

"From those cases," continues Mr. Warden, "where the force of the contending parties is certainly known, these aggregates appear:

"The British fought", says Mr. Warden,—

"197 guns; k but, says Mr. James, 150 l.

"Americans, 142 m. ditto 137 n.

"In favour of the British, 55" 13 o.

Mr. WARDEN'S "General Recapitulation."

"American national vessels captured or destroyed by the British, 350 guns.

" Essex, 44—54 " Argus, 18—22	of the enemy,)	out including the Wasp, 22, has already, by his list above quoted in completion of Table VI. produced
"Adams, 24—28,	, destroyed at Hamp-	28	
" Wasp, 18-22,		22	a still grander total of
" 2 vessels on Lal		16	,
	" Grand total,—	492	' 667 guns.

NOTES TO TABLE VI.

AND TO THE RESULTS SUBJOINED TO IT.

- * Vessels destroyed by the British, or, which is the same thing, by their instrumentality.
- || These eight vessels, carrying in the whole 22 guns, were taken by ships' boats without any guns.
 - a. Including four 2 or 3-pounders in the tops. James, p. 312.
- b. Including the two not fought, as mentioned in note i. to Table I.

- c. These two fine cutters, mounting 11 guns each, and averaging 106 tons, were captured in a very gallant manner. See James's Mil. Occurr. Vol. I. p. 240.
- d. The four last-named vessels, carrying six guns of heavy metal, and full crews, and averaging nearly 100 tons, were captured by far inferior numbers, in small row-boats, or batteaux, without armaments. Ibid. 166 and 197.
- e. Averaging about 90 tons, and mounting, among their guns, long 32 and 24-pounders. Ibid. Vol. II. p. 525.
- f. This trick of comparing the hostile vessels, in point of force, as if they were of similar size and construction, I have fully exposed at p. 353, Vol. II. of the Mil. Occurr. See also note A. to Table I.
- g. Insignificant as these may appear in a list of "national vessels," the smallest American "gun-boat" is larger, and far better armed and manned, than the British vessel Landrail or Ballahou, in Table II. James, p. 353.
 - h. Including two, the Asp and Caroline, destroyed.
- i. Restricting Mr. Warden's term "captured," this number comprehends only such vessels of the 67 in the table as are without the asterisk.
- k. Produced by summing up the figures in the third column of the table.
- 1. Produced by smming up the last column in the table; the figures 42 in the third, or Mr. Warden's column, having been excluded, for the reasons given in note f.
- m. Intended for the aggregate of the guns of the three vessels in italics, and of the "five gun-boats," as enumerated

in the first figure-column, but, by another arithmetical mistake of this ingenious table-maker, stated at five over the amount.

- n. Produced by adding to the aggregate guns of the vessels in italics, as enumerated in the second figure-column the 22 guns of the vessels referred to in note ||. Not to do this would be acting very unfairly towards our gallant seamen, by whose broad-swords and musketry alone, those American vessels, with cannon, were subdued and taken.
- o. Had this statement included the calibers, as well as the number, of the guns fought, the preponderance would have been greatly on the other side. Strictly too, the Endymion should have been substituted for "a squadron" at the head of the table, and the former's 50 guns opposed to the President's 58; which would have reduced the balance to a unit. Including this pair of cannon combatants, let us try what result will be afforded by a comparison of the number of men employed on each side. Thus:—

```
American.
            Men.
                   British.
President.
            477 Endymion,
                                   346
                                         James's Nav. Occur. p. 445. 447.
Chesapeake, 391
                 Shannon,
                                   330
                                         Ibid, 237, 228,
Essex.
            265
                 Phæbe & Cherub, 421
                                         Ibid. 314. 312.
Argus,
            125* Pelican,
                                   116 Ibid, 277, 275.
    Total
          1.258
                                  1.213
Deduct boys 18
                                     94
           1,240
                                  1,119
```

^{*} Mr. Warden gives the Argus 5 more in complement. See Table I.

A possibility that some of your mistatements might be corrected in the Errata, has induced me, since my disentanglement from your "curious" tables, to borrow (for I have not two guineas to throw away) the first volume of your work. Not a figure do I find changed, nor statement altered. But I have met with a reward for my trouble, in the "Advertisement" by which you usher your book into notice. "It has been the author's object," says that advertisement, "to exhibit as complete a body of information as the existing sources of information could supply. He has spared no pains or expense in collecting materials. Throughout, he has been solicitous for the accuracy of his statements, and he has generally given authority for facts of importance. His information has been drawn almost entirely from original sources."

If I were addressing a third person, and

wished to be saved the labor of composition, I could not employ a better satire upon your figures, than by adopting your words. To what "existing sources of information" have you applied? Is not your chief "original source" that political jakes, "Niles's Weekly Register"?—one of the very papers which your countryman general James Wilkinson had in his eye, when he begged the secretary at war, general Armstrong, to assist him by every military deception, "through the medium of the prints known to be friendly to the war"? Mr. Niles was too wise to add this letter to his collection, but you know where to find it. True, you have, in many instances, "given authority," as you call it; that is, and as I have fully shown in the notes, you alter the text in the very "fact of importance," for whose mock-verification you cite the authority. This, besides being a high offence in an author, aims directly at your integrity

as a man. Indeed, you stand pre-eminently guilty, inasmuch as the "authorities" you do cite are, for any thing you know to the contrary, piled up in the corner of some dusty shelf four thousand miles off, and therefore not very likely to be brought to this country in judgment against you. Little did it occur to you that an humble "predecessor" of yours, had collected and copied into his two Appendices, along with the whole of the British, 117 American official letters, all relating to the war upon which you have written with so commendable "accuracy."

What will your countrymen say when they learn, and I will take care they shall learn, how you have injured their cause by so far overstepping the mark? Some of the hotbrained may applaud your zeal, but all the sober-minded will unite in condemning your rashness. Nevertheless, do you try to sell a second copyright to the New Yorkers; or

rather a third, for I imagine you have already disposed of a second at Paris. You may then safely laugh in your sleeve, let what will become of your writings in this quarter. But, stop, I have not yet done with you about the tables. Stand up, thou impartial historian, and say, what caused you to leave wholly out of your book a table which, in conformity to Table V. should have run thus: "Statement of American privateers and merchant-vessels, captured by the public and private armed vessels of the British"? Is this the way you redeem your promise "to exhibit as complete a body of information as the existing sources can supply"? Why, the New York papers of the summer of 1815, and, not improbably, your immaculate "Niles's Weekly Register" itself, would, without much "pains" or "expense," have furnished you with part, at least, of the requisite materials. Unfortunately, we had no watchful register like

Mr. Niles, to note and publish, weekly as they occurred, the captures of American vessels. The only document I can refer to, without making an application, the success of which might subject my labors to a second charge of patronage, is the return laid before Parliament on the 1st of Feb. 1815, nearly five months previous to the entire discontinuance of reprisals. This return, so confined in its extent, expresses also not to include "captures by privateers which are not regularly reported to the Admiralty," and declares that "no returns of captures have been received from the East India and Cape of Good Hope stations," and further, that "the returns of other foreign stations have only been received in part." However, something perhaps may be elicited from that return, imperfect as it is, to furnish an item or two for the Per Contra side of your account. What objection have you to the following credits?

Aggregate of private ships	No.	Guns.	Men.
of war captured from the United States by British national ships only, according to the incomplete return a-	228	1,906	8,974
Aggregate of merchant- vessels, ditto, ditto. Total, as reported up to	1407	(none stated)	(none stated)
Feb. 1815, except as to foreign stations, captures by privateers, &c.	1,635	1,906	8,974

Are you, sir, not ashamed at being thus convicted of having palmed your "historical" garbage upon the British public as valuable matter? Suppose I, who am " no consul," no placeman, nor likely to become one, had taken a voyage with my manuscript to New York, and there offered it for sale to messieurs Eastburn and Co.; would they not, on reading it, and although they found it teeming with American, as well as British, documentary evidence, have been justified, by their countrymen at least, in kicking me out of the shop? That you, without one tittle of British evidence in your manuscript, met with a different reception at Edinburgh, you have to thank, not your deserts, but our courtesy.

I dare say you will not try the experiment a second time; and that "Archibald Constable and Company" will look at more than the title-page of the next American manuscript they receive, before the payment of the purchase-money has left them no alternative between a pecuniary loss, and a seeming inclination to disparage, rather than to uphold, our gallant navy,—" the constitutional defence of the country."

Lest my forbearance to notice your "military" scrapiana should incline you for one instant to imagine, that their general correctness is the cause, permit me to remind you, that in this department of your work you have abandoned the tabular system; by which alone, without a paraphrase of comments far exceeding the limits of a letter, I

could succeed in disproving your assertions. I do indeed observe two tables; one on the comparative loss of the "American and British armies;" the other purporting to describe the force and loss in the several engagements between your countrymen and the Indians. Neither is of sufficient interest to require a remark, beyond one expressive of horror, that, in the latter table, you should have thought it not necessary to introduce, on the part of the poor Indians, a column for the "wounded," although a tolerably well-filled one appears for the "killed."

With respect to the remainder of your book, knowing that it is in naval and military matters chiefly, wherein you can hope to gain your object of national aggrandizement, by the *coup-de-main* trick of altering a figure, I am ready to concede that your "Statistical" statements may savor less of

partiality, than your "Political" or "Histocal" ones. I leave that subject, however, to be discussed by abler heads than mine; contented with having disarmed you of a weapon, with which you hoped to wound,—and not in a manly way, but insidiously to wound,—the naval reputation of a country, whose laws have protected, and whose resourses have contributed to maintain you.

Now, sir, to such repose as your conscience can afford you; while I subscribe myself,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JAMES.

London, 8th March, 1819.

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'Monthly Review' for March, 1818.

"Though Mr. James has not served in the navy, industrious research and unremitted attention have rendered him a sufficient judge of naval affairs to enable him to compose a very good account of the above-named actions, on that element in which the glory of Britain's warlike genius shines so conspicuously." * * * * * * "Patient research, knowledge of his subject, and a competent share of the qualities necessary to form a good writer, are visible throughout the ensuing pages of the two (Military) volumes; which, as far as they avoid personal and national reflections, form a valuable

addition to our stock of military annals; containing, throughout, interesting details of many events during the war, which have never met the public eye."

'Monthly Review,' for February, 1819.

"We solicit the public attention to a work lately published by Mr. James, the able author of that most useful and satisfactory book, the "Naval Occurrences between Great Britain and America." His present volumes have for their title, the "Military Occurrences" between the two nations; and are not, by any means, a less successful effort for the maintenance of historical truth, against the meanest and most malignant misrepresentations of those writers who took up the quarrel of our former enemy."

Times Journal of June 1st. 1818.

"We have, on former occasions, solicited the public notice to the works of the gentleman whose name we have just quoted, as being fraught with extensive and accurate knowledge on every question regarding our conflict, both maritime and military, with the United States, and as administering a corrective to the public prejudice with respect to many incidents of that ill-starred contest."

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Times Journal of August 20th. 1818.

